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### PIANO MUSIC.

Oh! hark to the strains of the jingling piano
That float like the wails of a gathering storm:
Tinkle, ting, tink from eight in the evening—
Rumble, dum, dump till past two in the morn.
Arpeggio, staccato, andante, tranquillo,
Con dolore, allegro, nixcumarouse—
All of it fruit of the manipulation
Of a maid-e-struck miss in a neighboring house.

I've seen her by day. She's as fair as an angel,
With dark waving hair and eyes sparkling bright.
But however angelic she is in the daytime,
The devil possesses her soul in the night.
"The Sweet By and By," with great variation
"The Last Rose of Summer!" Oh! long fading rose,
"The Storm," by Blind Tom, with hideous thunder,
And other wild thunderings, lull my repose.

Idolize music, from brass drums to bagpipes;
I drink in the strains of Apollo's sweet song
I worship Rossini, Beethoven and Verdi,
For Auber and Weber I painfully long;
But to hear her maniacal interpretation—
Dingle dink, pinkle pink, grumble, grum grumm,
Exquisite torture of auriculation—
Pookey pook, pookey pook, plunkey plung plumm

### A MESSAGE THROUGH THE AIR.

It was a lovely night in the month of August that I sat on the porch of old Uncle Toby's house, not yet entirely recovered from the impressions made by a glorious sunset which even then left its footprints upon the clouds that hovered in the western sky.

My horse stood at the gate already saddled, awaiting me, but I was determined not to leave Uncle Toby's house until I had carried my point, and being his nephew, I had enough of the same old blood in my veins to make me as persevering as he was obstinate.

"Uncle Toby, I must have that bird."

"Wa'al now, neffy, ask me for anything else in the house but that, and it is yours."

"I don't want anything else, Uncle Toby, but that you must give me."

"Wa'al now, neffy, you know that ere carrier pigeon took the first prize at the county fair."

"Which fact will only make me prize it more. Come, now, Uncle Toby, be generous."

"Wa'al, boy, the bird is yourn. You always had your own way with old Uncle Toby."

To say that I was delighted would but faintly express my feelings. The bird was a beauty, as may easily be imagined, and as I bid Uncle Toby good night, and mounted my pony, with the cage in my hand containing the prize I so dearly coveted, I rode home with my heart light and a brain filled to overflowing with plans in which the bird's speed would be tested. Numerous valuable prizes seemed already to be within my grasp as I reached home, and having stabled my horse, I ascended to my dark and lonely room.

I was but sixteen years of age at the time, and on the night in question I was the sole and only occupant of my father's mansion, the other members of the family having gone on a summer trip to the mountains, leaving me in charge. My room was on the second floor, overlooking the road, and thither I had taken my bird, where in my solitude, I could quietly admire its beautiful proportions.

Extinguishing my lamp, I sat by the open window, contentedly smoking my pipe and enjoying the cool breezes that swept across the lawn laden with the rich odors of the flowers, when my attention was attracted to some dark objects that appeared to be approaching by the road that led past our house.

I listened intently, and above the whispers of the summer breeze I thought I could detect the hum of whispered conversation.

It was no unusual occurrence for tramps to pass our place at that hour, and the circumstance caused only a ripple of curiosity to arise in my bosom, until I heard the latch of our gate lifted, and distinctly the tread of many feet fell upon my ear.

I was so surprised and startled at this unexpected intrusion that I was momentarily dazed, and before I could decide on a plan of action, they had ascended the door steps, and I knew from the splintering of wood that they had already commenced operations to force an entrance into the house.

By the light of a dark lantern, which they carried, I discovered that they were six in number, and all wore heavy black masks, the more effectually to prevent recognition in case of discovery. Then my voice came back to me and thinking to make up for my youthful years in the volume of my voice, I yelled out in thundering tones:

"Hello! What are you doing there?"

The dark lantern was closed like a flash; but yet I could distinctly define the dim outline of the robbers as they stood like dark shadows in contrast with the white balcony beyond. For a moment the stillness of death ensued, when I received a reply, uttered in tones I shall never forget, and with an emphasis that clearly indicated a purpose to carry out what was threatened.

The shot gun. Ah! that was a good idea. I would get the gun and defend the mansion to the bitter end. The shot I was at least half a mile from the nearest neighbor, but the house was sur-

"I say, youngster, just you take in that head of your'n and keep that baby mouth closed, or I'll blow the top of your head off!"

rounded and escape was impossible. There was certain death in the very attempt itself.

The sharp click of a pistol followed, and you can rest assured that I needed no second warning. What should I do? A gun I had left in the parlor so as to have it within reach during the long hours of the day when tramps were as thick as huckleberries, and I had forgotten to bring it up stairs that night. My mind had been so much absorbed by my carrier pigeon that I had incautiously overlooked the making of my usual preparations for self-defence.

I thought I would go down and get it, and actually opened my bed-room door for that purpose, when I heard a loud crash below which told me as plain as words could utter it, that the hall-door had been successfully forced, and that the robbers were then actually in the house.

I retreated to the shelter of my little room, locked and bolted the door, a prey to my worst apprehensions. I remembered the cruelty of these masked men, and I knew that if they did not murder me outright they would by binding and gagging so torture me as to make even death itself desirable.

Of one thing I was satisfied, that the safety of the robbers depended upon my being secured, and to achieve that result would be their first object. If I had a weapon so that I could have made an effort to preserve my life, I would then have been contented, but the idea of an unarmed boy being thus left to the mercy of these unfeeling ruffians almost drove me to distraction.

I heard their footsteps ascending the stairs, and I proceeded to barricade the door, when a thought flashed across my brain. How was it that it escaped me so long? The carrier pigeon that I had just received from Uncle Toby!—I would release with a message; it would return to Uncle Toby's, and I would be saved, and the robbers foiled in their search for plunder.

I wrote a message hurriedly, secured it to the bird, which I placed upon the window-sill, when, after a moment's hesitation, it ascended skyward, and when it passed from my sight was flying like wind in the direction of Uncle Toby's. The message read as follows:

"UNCLE TOBY—The house has been entered by six masked burglars. Come immediately. BOB."

Scarcely had the bird started on its homeward flight when the robbers reached my door and tried to force it; but I had pushed my bedstead against the door, and with my personal efforts to prevent them from entering, I had improvised a barricade that promised to resist all attacks made against it.

The prolonged defense I was making incensed and exasperated the fellows to such a degree that they poured forth threats of vengence upon me. Their patience became exhausted at last, and a pistol shot which grazed my cheek warned me of the danger of longer remaining in that position. It had been fired through the panel of the door.

I rushed to the window and gazed out upon the lawn below. The distance was great, and it seemed to me that, while torture awaited me if captured by the robbers, there was certain death in a leap from the window.

What should I do? The distance to Uncle Toby's house was but five miles, which the pigeon must have covered by this time. But suppose the bird should not be discovered? Suppose Uncle Toby had gone to his room for the night, and my message would not be seen and read before morning? The very thought was so agonizing to me that I refused to entertain it.

All this time the fellows were working at the door. The bolt was forced, and slowly but surely the barricade was yielding to the power outside. I saw a masked face peer through the opening thus made, and the glimmer of the dark lantern from outside. I could remain no longer. Death itself seemed preferable to the uncertainty of my fate at the hands of these desperate fellows.

I rushed to the window, and, without hesitation, I jumped. It seemed to me to be a lifetime before I struck the ground, and when I did, I rolled over upon the grass, temporarily paralyzed from the shock I had received. When I attempted to rise, the grip of an iron hand pressed my throat, and I felt the cold muzzle of a pistol as it was pressed against my temple.

To resist meant death. I held my peace while the robber proceeded to bind me; for whenever I displayed any restlessness, that cold steel was pressed against my head. The only struggle I made was when he attempted to insert a gag in my mouth; but I had to submit, for I received a blow from the butt of the fellow's pistol that multiplied the stars that I saw in the heavens a hundredfold.

Completely discouraged, I gave myself up in despair. I resisted no longer, closing my eyes to shut out, as it were, the gloomy prospect before me. Somewhat surprised at the prolonged delay of the robber in perfecting my pinioning, I opened my eyes.

Uncle Toby stood over me. Stretched upon the grass by my side was the fellow who had secured me, a gaping wound in his head affording an explanation of the sudden ending of his attempt upon my liberty.

A dozen determined and well-armed men were with him. The masked robbers at first showed a disposition to resist, but on reflection, seeing the hopelessness of any such attempt, they surrendered unconditionally. At the next term of the court they were each sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Uncle Toby was making his final round of his grounds on the night in question, when the rustling of a bird's wings attracted his attention. It entered the pigeon cote. Unable to control his curiosity, and anxious to ascertain the cause of such a peculiar proceeding, he procured a ladder, ascended to the cote, and there to his surprise, he found that the carrier pigeon had already returned, and with a message. He read it, summoned his neighbors, and arrived just in time to bag the fellows.

The old bird is dead now, but while it lived there was not money enough in our town to buy it from me.

### A Human Lucifer.

Lighting gas with the finger is a feat anybody may perform. Let a person, in his slippers, walk briskly over a woolen carpet, scuffing his feet thereon, or stand upon a chair, with its legs upon four tumblers to insulate it, and be there rubbed up and down on the body a few times with a muff, by a second individual, and he will light his gas by simply placing his finger to the tube. It is only necessary to take the precaution not to touch anything or to be touched by anybody during the trial of the experiment. The shock of electricity acquired by the process we have described is discharged by contact with another obect. One person must turn on the gas while the other fires it.

An American says that, from his experience of English weather, he should imagine "Rain, Brittannio!" ought to be as popular in England as "Hail, Columbia!" in America.

### Sense and Sentiment.

Act well for the moment and you have performed a good action for all eternity.

Anger and jealousy can no more bear to lose sight of their object than can love.

Mr. Herbert Spencer says: "A code of perfect personal conduct can never be made definite."

Speech is noble only when, like honest money, it represents the gold of thought.

Improve the wit you have bought at a dear rate, and the wisdom gained by a sad experience.

Don't despise the small talents; they are needed as well as the great ones. A candle is sometimes as useful as the sun.

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since fiction can only please us by its resemblance to it.

There is a great deal of unmapped country within us which would have to be taken into acount in explanation of our gusts and storms.

Feelings come and go like light troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast.

Our eyesight is the most exquisite of our senses, yet it does not serve us to discern wisdom; if it did, what a glory of love would it kindle within us.

Thousands are hated whilst none are loved without a real cause. The amiable alone can be loved. In most situations of life the consciousness of innocence is our best shield and firmest buckler.

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look surly upon you; laugh at it, and with it, and it is a pleasant, kind companion.

Nature seems to exist for the excellent. The world is upheld by the veracity of its good men; they make the earth wholesome. Life is sweet and tolerable in our belief in such society.

### Saws and Sayings.

It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.

Self-sacrifice even when misdirected is still self-sacrifice.

Our own acts make or mar us; we are children of our own deeds.

To-morrow is the day on which lazy folks work and fools reform.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for a patient as healthy weather.

The best sort of revenge is not to be like him who does the injury.

Applause is the spur of noble minds; the end and aim of weak ones.

To know how to listen is a great art; it is to know how to gain instruction from every one.

Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

If you sweep your own door-steps clean, you will have little time to criticise those of your neighbors.

A man can profess more religion in fifty minutes than he can practice by working hard for fifty years.

God will not force the truth into a soul. He puts the Tree of Life before us, and the beautiful fruit hangs all golden, but we can take it or let it alone.

Make a journey every day to three mountains. Go to Sinai, and see your sins; go to Calvary, and behold the Lamb of God; go to Zion, and view the heavenly city

I have found nothing yet which requires more courage and independence than to rise even a little but decidedly above the par of the religious world around us. Surely, the way in which we commonly go on is not the way of self-denial and sacrifice and cross-bearing which the New Testament talks of.

### The Tamarind.

This tree is indigenous in various parts of Africa and India, and it grows wild in several parts of the East Indian Islands. It is a handsome tree, 60 to 80 feet in height. Its compound leaves of ten to twenty pairs of small oblong leaflets form a dense foliage. The flowers are white when the first open, but soon turn yellow. The fruit is an indehiscent legume or pod, 3 to 6 inches long, straight or somewhat curved, and with a hard, brittle exterior shell. The seeds, from four to twelve in number, are each surrounded by a tough, peppery membrane, outside of which, between it and the shell, there is a firm, juicy acid pulp, traversed by strong woody fibers, which start from the fruit stalk. The ripeness of the fruit is known by the brittleness of the outside shell.

In the West Indies its fruit is picked, deprived of its shell, and packed in casks, and boiling sirup is poured over them until the vessel is full; when cool, the package is headed up and is ready for market.

A better kind, rarely found in market, is prepared by packing the shell fruit in stone jars with alternate layers of sugar.

The pulp has a brisk acid taste, modified more or less by the amount of sugar used; it contains tartaric, citric, and other acids, and some principle not well ascertained, which gives it a laxative property. Tamarinds are used in tropical countries to prepare a refreshing drink by pouring boiling water over the fruit. This drink is also used as a laxative and refrigerant in fevers. The wood is useful for timber, and makes a fine charcoal. The shell of the seed contains tannin, and the kernels are used as food in India in times of scarcity.

Draw with crayon two figures on the wall; any you please, such as a man's head and a woman's. At the mouth of one you put a little gunpowder, which you fasten on with mouth glue; at the mouth of the other a bit of phosphorus, fastened in the same way. When you take a lighted taper near the mouth that has the gunpowder, the explosion extinguishes it; then taking it near the phosphorus while warm, it lights itself again.

### A Camper's Gossip.

"Camping out?" said the man whom nobody suspected of ever having camped out. "Yes. I lived out of doors once over a year, and that without a tent. A bit of drilling a little longer than an ordinary sheet answers as well as a tent, especially when you're alone and much on the move. And, by the way, I noticed at the Paris Exposition a Dutch or Belgian idea for a bivouac, which I regarded as my own, considerably elaborated. The tents were mere shelter cloths stuck up at an angle, and the cloth which sheltered each man could on the march be worn as an outer waterproof garment. Under the shelter was dug a shallow trench, over that a light netting, and on that was placed the soldier's blanket for a bed. A regular tent is a bother unless you take a servant along to pitch it, and a servant in out-and-out mountaineering is often a greater bother than a tent. I learned my camping science through actual experience, and as I progressed in knowledge I commenced throwing away superfluous baggage. You may depend on this, that the more you carry with you the greater will be your troubles and vexations. The science of camping out is to learn to do with as little as possible. I reduced my camp kitchen at last to a frying pan, coffee pot, tin cup, and small tin pail.

My camp-grounds for six months were in the primeval forests of the Upper Sierra Nevadas. You must have a genuinely wild country to enjoy out-of-doors to perfection. It is a second-hand article to camp on or near cultivated lands, and be arrested, maybe, for burning a few rotten sticks of timber. Better live in the house in the land of houses. In choosing a good camping spot you must have three things—grass for the animal, wood for fuel, and water. After four o'clock in the afternoon it's never safe in an unknown country to pass by a spot combining these three requisites and take the chances of finding another. More than once I came to grief by pushing on in order to make a few more miles, and at nightfall found myself miles from a spring. We human beings, little as we may need, are cumbrous creatures, and dreadfully hedged in by all sorts of wants. What an advantage it would be if an army could travel with no more baggage than a flock of wild geese. Nor is a tolerably decent camping place so easily found in a wild country. I had to learn to guard against dead trees. Old forests are full of them. It is unpleasant, after unpacking and mayhap having just eaten your supper, on commencing to look at your surroundings with that comfort and interest which comes after a hearty meal, to see some rotten forest giant leaning threateningly in your direction and apparently ready to tumble; or to glance upwards and find an immense dead limb snapped off and hanging over you by a splinter like the sword of Damocles. Two or three times I had my camp more or less burned up from making the fire in beds of dead leaves. It hurries one back from an evening stroll to see a suspicious cloud of smoke floating off from the direction of your temporary home, and to know that your blankets and saddle are in the midst of of it.

When I was green at camping I was always losing my things in the grass. No place more than out-of-doors demands a place for everything and everything in its place. You lay your knife carelessly upon the ground and it's gone—forever. Ditto your match box. Nice predicament for a man to be in, twenty miles from the nearest town without matches! I systematized things at last by means of a system of little bags. Sugar, salt, pepper, tea, coffee, meal and bread each had a separate bag, and my first move on unpacking was to pick out a spot, tread the grass down and range these bags in a line upon it. I had a bag for every thing, even to dry kindlings, and no bag was ever allowed to stir from its place. Another of the green camper's perils is that of having his camp swept by the horse's picket line or lariat. You tether him unthinkingly near you, and perhaps just as your solitary supper is ready your horse concludes to make a move to get a fresh bite, and his taut line comes sweeping over your camp, upsetting the coffee pot, dragging the fire about, and possibly carrying you along with the debris. Yes, there are a great many little things to be learned in camping out. Most boys in starting out carry a pound or so of iron in the shape of a revolver slung at the waist. I soon learned to discard that and substitute a hatchet. You will use the hatchet many thousand times where you may the pistol once, and it won't go off by accident and shoot you or anybody else. Your hatchet in the waist-belt is always on hand to chop tent-pegs or poles, to chip off bark for fuel, to cut green willow sticks for broiling meat on live coals, and in case of danger it's no contemptible weapon for attack or defence. Tons and tons of iron in the shape of six-shooters have been carried by men in unsettled countries, and where one has been of any real servive ten have needlessly, through carelessness or whisky, killed or maimed others, and all have proved incumbrances. Of course, I want a good shotgun or rifle, though in my experience I have found the fowling piece the most useful, because, while in the woods I had other business than to hunt big game, and the shotgun proved the handier in picking up quail, rabbit, grouse or duck, which gave me many meals. As for bread, I made a loaf last me a week, but then I found a game diet to agree with me much better in the mountains than in the city. I used to carry a little butter, and sometimes at night when wakeful, the luxury of bread with butter and sugar spread thereon would present itself so temptingly to my imagination that I have arisen, eaten a slice so prepared, found it delicious, eaten another, found it better than the first, and so kept on eating until there was no more bread, butter or sugar left. Had I been within a mile of a store where these articles were kept I should have cared nothing for them. 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the taste as well as the eye. But I was a sybarite compared to men I have met in the mountains. I have known fellows who would start out on a prospecting tour and make a couple of home baked biscuit last them for two days. Their sauce, however, was the hope of finding a silver mine, and without that they would have thought more of their regular ham and eggs. It's a pleasant life for those who can appreciate it. No taxes, no rent, no necessity for dressing to please other people, a new house every day or two, a constant change of scenery, no shops or saloons to tempt money out of your purse and leave you worse off than before, pure air, pure water—why if a man can only endure his own company in the woods he will learn to his surprise that there is a great deal worth living for away from towns, cities and human beings."—*New York Graphic.*

Good men will work harder for a kind, considerate employer than for one who is ever petulant and dissatisfied. This is human nature. It is generally easy to determine the character of the employer by the character of the men he employs.

### "Jew's Ear" Fungus.

THE USE OF THIS ARTICLE IN CHINA.

According to a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Wellington, New Zealand, it appears that a large trade is carried on between that colony and China in the fungus known as "Jew's ear." This trade is particularly restricted to a single species, Hirneola Polytricha, Mont., which is very abundant on decaying timber in all the forest districts. Small quantities only of this fungus were exported before the year 1872; in that year, however, the amount declared at the various ports in the colony was 57 tons 14 cwt., of the estimated value of $9,635; in 1877 it had increased to 220 tons 5 cwt., valued at $16,590, the total amount exported during the seven years ending 1878, being 838 tons, of the value of $189,060. The declared value of this fungus is about $220 per ton, or more than four and one half times the nominal price of one penny per pound paid by the merchant to the collector. As no process is required to prepare the fungus for market, the only outlay connected with it is the cost of collecting and spreading in the open air or in sheds for a few days to allow for the evaporating of the moisture, and even this in summer is rarely necessary, so that in round numbers the sum of about $40,000 represents the actual remuneration of the collectors, while the merchant's profits is represented by the disproportionate figure of $145,000. China is the sole market of this fungus. The use to which the Chinese apply it is a medicine for purifying the blood administered in the form of a decoction. It is also used on fast days, with a mixture of vermicelli and bean curd, instead of animal food. It seems to be likewise largely used in soups as ordinary food, and is sold at retail at about twenty-five cents per pound. An allied species, the common Jew's ear (Hirneola Auricula Judæ), which also occurs in the colony, is decidedly rare compared with the preceding one. Another species of Hirneola is collected in Tahiti, for export to China, and a larger species found in northern China, is said to be exclusively collected for home use. The paper above noted points out "the singular phenomenon of a product utterly useless in the country where it is found, being utilized by one of the least progresive people on the face of the earth, thus reversing the ordinary condition in which the civilized race utilizes the products of others less favored." The fungi mentioned in this paper belong to a section of the order in which the whole plant is of a gelatinous nature, becoming horny when dry, but swelling out to its original form on the application of moisture. One of the species, Hirneola Auricula-Judæ, is widely distributed throughout Europe and the United States, and a century ago, had much reputation in England as a strong purgative and topical astringent, and even now has some repute abroad, inasmuch as it appeared among the medical substances sent to the last International Exhibition at London from one of the French colonies. The faculty possessed by the fungus of absorbing and holding water like a sponge has resulted in its use as a medium for applying eye water to weak or diseased eyes, and similar purposes. Medical writers many years ago declared its internal use to be dangerous, and it was therefore rejected by the Edinburg and London Colleges, and expunged from the pharmacopœias. The curious name that the plant bears is due to the ear-like form which it often assumes.

### Miscellaneous Recipes.

*Ham Pie.*—Cut the ham into very small pieces; boil rice soft; beat the eggs and mix with rice and ham; season with pepper, and a little fine-chopped onion; put this in a deep pan, and bake a short time; when cold it can be cut in slices and put between bread for sandwiches.

*Sponge Drops.*—Mix half pound powdered sugar and the yolks of four eggs well together, add quarter pound flour, the juice of one lemon and half the grated rind; then add in small quantities the well-beaten whites; drop on buttered paper two or three inches apart. Try one, and if it runs, beat the mixture well, and add a little flour. The oven should be very hot—the cakes delicately browned.

*Baked Ham.*—Make a thick paste of flour and water (not boiled,) and cover the entire ham with it, bone and all; put in a pan on a spider, or two muffin rings, or anything that will keep it an inch from the bottom, and bake in a hot oven; if a small ham, fifteen minutes for each pound; if large, twenty minutes; the oven should be hot when put in. The paste forms a hard crust round the ham, and the skin comes off with it. Slice very thin, when cold, for sandwiches.

*Veal Loaf.*—To three pounds of veal and three-quarters of a pound of salt pork, chopped very fine together, (having removed all lean parts, and the rind from the pork,) add a half dozen rolled crackers, two eggs, and pepper. Mix together, and press firmly into a baking-dish; put bits of butter over the top, and spread with rolled crackers (one-half dozen;) bake three-quarters of an hour, and slice when cold.

No man can ever hope to know much who doesn't begin by knowing that he knows nothing.

### Origin of the Names of States.

Maine was so called as early as 1623, from Maine, in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was proprietor. Popular name—The Lumber or Pine Tree state.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, November 7, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England, Popular name—The Granite State.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, January 19, 1777, from the French, verd mont, the Green Mountains. Popular name—The Green Mountain State.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from a tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I have learnt," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts were so called from the Blue Hills." Popular name—The Bay State.

Rhode Island was so called in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean. Popular name—Little Rhoda.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Conneticut is a Mocheakannew word signifying long river. Popular name—The Nutmeg or Free Stone State.

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England. Popular name—The Empire or Excelsior State.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn. Popular name—The Keystone State.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la Ware, who died on this bay. Popular name—The Blue Hen or Diamond State.

Maryland was called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30th, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England. Popular name—The Old Dominion or Mother of Presidents.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France. Popular name of South Carolina—The Palmetto State; of North Carolina—The Old North, or Turpentine State.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river, meaning [illegible] we rest."

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary, Mississippi is said to denote "The river formed by the union of many." Popular name—The Bayou State.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France. Popular name—The Creole State.

Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten-as-se is said to signify a carved spoon. Popular name—The Big Bend State.

Kentucky was so called in 1792, from its principal river. Popular name—The State of the Dark and Bloody Ground.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify "The river of men." Popular name—The Sucker or Prairie State.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians. Popular name—The Hoosier State.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary. Popular name—The Buckeye State. Meaning of Indian word Ohio, "Beautiful."

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river. Indian name meaning "muddy water."

Michigan was so called in 1802, from the lake on its border. Indian name, meaning "a wier for fish." Popular name—The Wolverine State.

Arkansas was so called in 1812 from its principal river. Indian name. Popular name—The Bear State.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday. Spanish, Pacua Florida.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river. Meaning, wild rushing river.

Iowa was so called from its principal river. Indian name, meaning the sleepy ones. Popular name—Hawkeye State.

Minnesota is also an Indian word, meaning the whitish water.

California, a Spanish word, and named from an arm of the Pacific Ocean. Popular name—The Golden State.

Texas, a Spanish word, applied to the Republic. Popular name—The Lone Star State.

Kansas is an Indian name, meaning the smoky water.

West Virginia. So called after Virginia.

Nevada is a Spanish word, meaning white with snow.

### The Mosquito's Bill.

The bill of a mosquito is a complete institution. It is admirably calculated to torment. The bill has a blunt fork at the end, and is apparently grooved. Working through the groove, and projecting from the center of the fork, is a lance of perfect form, sharpened with a bevel. Beside it the most perfect lance looks like a handsaw. On either side of this lance two saws are arranged, with the points fine and sharp, and the teeth well defined and keen. The backs of these saws play against the lance. When the mosquito alights with its peculiar hum, it thrusts in its keen lance, and then enlarges the aperture with the two saws, which play beside the lance until the forked bill with its capillary arrangement for pumping blood can be inserted. The sawing process is what grates upon the nerves of the victim, and causes him to strike wildly at the sawer. The irritation of a mosquito bite is undoubtedly owing to those saws. It is to be hoped that the mosquito keeps his surgical instruments clean, otherwise it might be a means of propagating blood diseases.

# The People's Advocate

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C. A. LEMAR,
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☞Owing to circumstances over which we have now no control we are compelled to crave the indulgence of our readers for that lack of variety and fullness of reading matter which it is our aim to present in these columns.

We are now perfecting arrangements by which we hope to remedy whatever just cause for complaint there may exist and to more than meet general expectation.

## THE CONVENTION,—ITS WORK.

The Convention was a success. It was truly a representative body. Delegates from 26 of the States of the Union, and from the District of Columbia, having an aggregate colored populatfon o 6,000,000 were present, while twelve States with a colored population of three quarters of a million were without representation.

As customary with such bodies, there was some delay in getting into working order, and confining itself to the special work which called it into existence; but in view of the fact that the House of Representatives was one month every year in getting ready for work, and the late Republican National Convention at Chicago, was nearly four days in getting tly organized, the late Colored National Convention may be pardoned, if there was too much of parliamentary skirmishing and wodly encounters.

Few of the recognized political leaders of the past were present. With the exception of Douglass, A. M. Green, Col. Lewis and Dumont, they were men but little known outside of the respective locatities which they represented, and yet their ability to grasp the situation was apprent. Trained politicians they were, successful educators, men rising in professional life, lawyers, doctors and editors.

On the first day Rev. A. M. Green was made temporary cnairman, and J. M. Gregory temporary secretary, and the report of the committee on credentials adopted. At night, after a sharp contest, Hon. Frederick Douglass, "the Nestor of his race." was elected President by a vote of 201 against 50 (?) for D. A. Straker, of South Carolina. Mr. Douglass was opposed by the "straight-out" element, because his inflexible devotion to republicanism and republican organization were called in question, and Mr, D. A Straker, who was sent by a state convention, which condemned the national republican party in unmeasured terms, was put forth as the representative of the opposing principle.

The election of Mr. Douglass was made at such a late hour of the evening that he simply thanked them for the honor, and announced that his formal speech would be made next day.

Tuesday morning Liederkranz Hall was crowded by the intelligence and beauty of Louisville of both races. After Rev. B. W. Arnett, subsequently elected chaplain, offered a fervent and eloquent prayer, the New Orleans Jubilee Singers chanted the Lord's Prayer, Dr. Fitzgerald, of Kentucky, welcomed the convention to Louisville, and the distinguished President delivered his masterly address. The high enconiums pronounced upon it as a piece of oratory, as an argument, as an appeal in behalf of the present cause of the Negro, are more than well deserved. It was the utterance for the hour and the occasion. This magnificent address, which first awakened enthusiasm within sound of the famous orator, borne forth by the electric current and the iron horse to the uttermost parts of the land, has created enthusiasm far and wide, more intense and powerful than that which was witnessed in Liederkranz Hall.

There was a strong disposition manifested to make the address of Mr. Douglass the address of the convention; but the motion did not prevail, because it was thought better to refer it to the committee on Address when appointed.

The next work of the convention was to perfect its organization by electing a vice president for each State represented, and Prof. J. M. Gregory was elected as secretary, with Rev. Petty, H. A. Clark, A. S. Richardson, and C. W. Keatts, as assistants. Rev. B. W. Arnett was chosen chaplain, and Col. Perry Carson and R. B. Ruffin selected as sergeants-at-arms. Committees on ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS, George W. Williams, chairman; EDUCATION AND LABOR, Hon. D. A. Straker, chairman; CIVIL RIGHTS, W. F. Yardley, chairman; the FREEDMAN'S BANK, William E. Matthews, chairman; and PRINTING, William Murrell, chairman were then appointed.

During the interum, a most stirring speech was delivered by Bishop Campbell as to the possibilities of the colored American; and at the evening session in response to repeated calls, D. A. Straker took the platform, and made an earnest speech, in which he noted the universal progress made, and referred to the peculiar obstacles which hinder the forward march of our race. He heartily indorsed the masterly effort of Mr. Douglass, and regretted that his voice, in such ringing tones, had not been previously heard in the dark hours of 1877, when Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida were sacrificed by President Hayes. This reference brought Mr. Douglass to his feet at the close of Mr. Straker's remarks, and, at the special request of many ladies who were unable to hear his morning speech, Mr. Douglass took occasion to relate his interview with Gov. Hayes at Columbus, Ohio, before his inauguratton, when having been assured of the correcsness of the report of his conciliatory policy he protested against it, to find in sorrow that other representative men of the race either were silent, or commending this new policy. It was not very long thereafter before he publicly, and in Washington, he said, expressed his disapprobation of the Hayes-policy. Even then, there were colored men, who were fleet to inform the President of his shame. He was a Republican, he contended, but an uneasy Republican.

This speech was so thrilling, that, upon its conclusion, the convention rose as one man and sang "John Brown's body."

The next day, Wednesday, was the working day of the convention. The batch of resolutions, previously referred to their appropriate oommittees, was largely increased, for they flew to the secretary's table as rapidly as they could be incubated. While parliamentary inquiries were constantly being made within, testing the skill and tiring the patience of the presiding officers, the committees without were hard at work faithfully considering all the resolutions which had been referred to them, and embodying the salient points of such as were *apropos*, frequently in the language originally offered, in the reports to be submitted,

With the exception of the Committee on Address, these reports were unanimously made and adopted, with but slight verbal amendments. The exceptions were that the appeal to effect a remedy by trades-unions was omitted from the report on labor, and national aid for education was asked for the common schools instead for institutions. A resolution to indorse the republican party, and another the administration of President Arthur, caused much indignation, which was calmed by their reference to committees.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, the Exposition was visited by the Convention in a body, the managers having invited the Convention to do so.

On returning at night, the various reports of committees were read and adopted in quick succession, and with a dispatch in contrast with the almost ceaseless and pointless discussion of the previous session. At this stage Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis was gracefully introduced and she recited as the *Courier Journal* puts it, in a truly artistic manner, "The Schiller" she was vociferously encored and responded with a selection fron "The Merchant of Venice."

It should not be forgotten in connection with the failure of the convention to pass resolutions indorsing the administration and the republican party, that it refused to suspend the rules to consider a series of resolutions which favored the independent movement, thus keeping out all partisan politics of the work of the Convention.

The practical work of the Convention may be thus summed: the appeal to Congress for appropriation for Federal Aid in behalf of education and the appointment of a committee to wait on Congress to that end. The suggestion to the Senate Committee on Labor, now in session, whereby the grievances of the colored laboror of the South may be authoritatively put before the country.

The appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Bank; the steps looking forward a more vigorous prosecution of the violations of our civil rights; the appointment of a National Executive Committee of men from each State, represented and the District of Columbia, through whose instrumentality a thorough protective organization, of the colored people of this country may be effected. Such in breif is the work of the National Convention which met last week at Louisville, which has been conceeded to be the largest, brainiect, most representative Convention of the race yet held.

## AN EXCELLENT NOMINATION.

The County Convention of the Coalition party of Mecklengburg, Va. met last week and after a highly enthusiastic and harmonious meeting unanimously nominated for the Legislature. Mr. Amos Andre Dodson to succeed the Hon. Ross Hamilton who has served that County in the Legislature for the past fourteen years. Mr. Hamilton made a hard fight for renomination, but the people wanted a new man and Mr. Dodson's popularity was so great that he was nominated by acclamation without even being in the County at the time. Mr. Dodson is 26 of age, a carpenter by trade and is well educated, having studied under Dr. Samuel Saunders of the University of Virginia, with whom he traveled several years all over the United States. He taught school very successfully for ten years and has figured quite actively in politics during the same length of time. He was appointed Census Taker in 1880, and is at present a clerk in the U. S. Rail way Mail Service. He is a very fine looking man, a powerful orator and thoroughly alive to the interest of his people. He believes in pushing his own race to the front whenever there is an opportunity and he will do so when he has a chance you may be sure. No member of the Coalition party and especially no colored man should fail to vote for Amos Andre Dodson. He will leave here next week to take the stump in his Campaign and you can bet he will make it lively.

### Bethel Literary,

—Bethel Literary opened Tuesday night. New rules regulating the right of vote were adopted requiring members to be in good financial standing before they can exercise that privilege, and the time for disscussion was limited to ten minutes speeches from twenty minutes of nine to half past and five minutes speeches to ten minutes of ten when the author of the paper has the right of closing.

Prof. George W. Cook, of Howard's University, gave a paper which was a review of the work of the Association for the past year, taking up the exercise in detail and noting the special features of each. He believes the practice of thus reviewing the work of the Association was valuable in several respect, not least was that of the strengthening of the memory. He thought the practice should be followed in the beginning of every season. A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and after a brief discussion by Messrs. Smith, A. St. A. L. H. Douglass, J. W. Cromwell and C. D. Johnson, the Society adjourned.

### Nicknames of States.

California, Gold-Hunters; Colorado, Rovers; Connecticut, Wooden Nutmegs; Delaware, Muskrats; Florida, Fly-up-the-Creeks; Georgia, Buzzards; Illinois, Suckers; Indiana, Hoosiers; Iowa, Hawkeyes; Kansas, Jayhawkers; Kentucky, Corn-Crackers; Louisiana, Creoles; Maryland, Craw-Thumpers; Maine, Foxes; Michigan, Wolverines; Minnesota, Gophers; Mississippi, Tadpoles; Missouri, Pukes; Nebraska, Bug-Eaters; Nevada, Sage-Hens; New Hampshire, Granite Boys; New Jersey, Blue Hen's Chickens, or Clam-Catchers: New York, Knickerbockers; North Carolina, Tar-Boilers, or Tar-Heels; Ohio, Buckeyes; Oregon, Web-Feet; Pennsylvania, Pennites and Leatherheads; Rhode Island, Gun-flints; South Carolina, Weasels; Tennessee, Whelps; Texas, Beef-Heads; Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; Virginia, F. F. V's; Wisconsin, Badgers.

The saddest words of tongue or pen: "I'm going to pay, but can't tell when."

## CONVENTION NOTES.

W. H. Young of Nashville, Tenn., made the most incisive speech in opposing the nomination of Fred'k Douglass as President. Mr. Young is a successful lawyer and has no "visible admixture."

L. A. Martinet of La., the editor of the "Standard" in his personnel suggests T. T. Fortune. He is talented, quick to see a point and to make others see it. His French descent is so predominant that nearly all the Negro has been "absorbed.'

G. L. Ruffin of Mass., in personal appearance presented such a figure as to at once attract attention. The resemblance to President Arthur is striking. He is a lawyer, a native of Richmond, Va., and brother-in-law to Hon. R. G. L. Paige.

Mr. Douglass' defence from the charges of indifference and a believer in the Hayes' policy was a revelation to many and the enthusiasm was such, that the singing of John Brown's body at the close was as fitting as if was spontaneous.

The president of the school board of Louisville, who was a constant visitor, says the speeches of the Convention were the most grammatical he ever heard in any convention.

There were many of the former students of Howard University present as delegates from different parts of the country. There were Rev. Sinclair and J. C. Napier of Tenn., Prof. W. Simmons of Ky., J. M. Vance of La., S. J. Hollensworth,, of Ark., A. S. Richardson, brother to our associate, of N. C., Prof. D. A. Straker, Dr. Crum and and R. A. Stewart of S. C., Jesse Lawson from N. J. Other names we cannot now recall.

The Arkansas delegation was a strong one—not as many brilliant politicians as were of La., but well above the average in solid ability. First, there are Simkins of the Mansion, and Keatts of the mail service, a man hard to beat from an idea. C. A. Rideot of Merrilton, an attorney for the Fort Smith Railroad. S. H. Holland whose complexion, features and build are much like those of Dr. Blyden, was chairman of the state convention. He was first Deputy Sheriff of Chicot Co., a place which he resided in order to look after his private affairs. He is an old Cincinnati boy, was the first negro ullman car condnctor appointed, is a neighbor to John C. Calhoun and is worth at least $20,000.

S. J. Hollersworth comes from some of the best stock of old Pa. His father was an agent in the Under Ground Railroad. He was connected with the Christian affair and paid out of his pocket $1,000 for the freedom of the first slave apprehended in Pa., under the fugitive slave act, young Hollinsworth at early age showed remarkable business tact in the lumber business. Later he came to Howard University, took the normal course, studied law and settled in Arkansas where he is employed in the practice of the profession, besides acting as deputy collecto for the Internal Revenue.

There were several men whose voices were not raised to discuss any propositions or exhibit their oratory but whose reputation for scholarship and for solid ability is known far and wide. Among them were Prof. J. H. Pelham of Hannibal, Mo., Dr. J. C. Waters of Allen University, S. C., and Dr. Hadley of Tenn.

N. V. Cooper of Md., tall broad-shouldered, with that czar-like mustache, seemed the independent which he is famed to be.

The last man picked out as the historian of our race, would not be the real Hon. George W. Williams with his dandaical man of the world appearance. He had a speech in which he did not get opportunity to deliver.

Small men don't attract attention. There as one remarkable exceptions in the Kentucky delegation Prof. W. J. Simmons, almost as broad as he is tall,—a development which the Blue Glass region gave him,—was not only chairman, but one sure to make himself heard when he got the floor.

### THE BOTELER CUP.

The magnificent prize drill cup, offered by Mr. John W. Boteler to be competed for by the Colored Companies of the District Militia has been placed on exhibition in one of the windows of John W. Boteler & Son's emporium on Pennsylvania avenue.

The cup is of solid silver, made from an entirely original design, the heighth from base to apex is thirty inches. Two infantry men, fully armed and equipped standing at a present, form the handles. On the top stands another similarly equipped at a parade rest. On the face of the cup is an exquisitely engraved copy of the Lincoln Monument, and on the reverse the inscription with blank for the name of the successful company. On the base lie two crossed muskets and a knapsack, while the body of the cup is in aid with graceful designs of Victor's palms in gold. In beauty of design, grace of lines, and perfection of workmanship, no finer specimen of art has ever been exhibited in the city.

"The boys" since seeing it have buckled down more closely than ever to their work, each company wishing to be the winner, and an earnest struggle may be confidently predicted. The interest and excitement increase daily as the time draws near.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to reply to the sarcastic article of the Rev Walter H. Brooks to myself. I have no desire to enter into a discussion with this gentleman of honor and ability, but merely wrote to point out errors in his letter in regard to Wayland Seminary.

His admission, that he had no personal knowledge of the truthfulness of the defamatory statements contained in his letter, with other evidence, proves conclusively to my mind, that he wrote, not from conviction, but according to the dictation of others

In the early stage of the Wayland troubles he announced himself Wayland's friend, and remained so until his church trustees refused the use of their church to the students of the seminary for their graduating exercises, then suddenly seeing that it was unpopular to continue Wayland's friend he showed his honor and ability, to tack ship and swing to the breeze of popular sentiment.

Yours for my race,

H. V. PLUMMER.

### FORAKER and BRUCE at WARREN.

Warren, September 27.—Judge Foraker and ex-senator Bruce addressed a crowd of people in the Park this afternoon, estimated in the neighborhood of six thousand. The day was admirably suited to mass meeting purposes, and as most of the crowd came between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m., the scene was lively, the streets and public grounds crowded. Senator Bruce came last evening from Ravenna, and at the parlors of the Park Hotel was tendered an informal reception by hosts of citizens many colored people mingling in the throng. The speech of Senator Bruce this afternoon was truly thrilling, and was listened to with great interest.

At 1.30 o'clock the music of the bands and Glee Club brought the audience together. Senator Perkins presided, and introduced Judge Foraker, whose appearance was the signal for thundering applause. His speech, like his previous utterances on the stump, was unanswerable, and will do a great good for the Republican cause in this country.

WE thank Philadelphia Patriarchie No 1, G. U. O. of O. F. for an invitation extended to us to participate with them in a reception to the representatives to the Grand Patriarchie, U. S. A. at Horticultural Hall, next Thursday evening 11th inst. Jno. D. Allen, Joshua B. Matthews and Chas. H. Laws are the Committee on Invitation.

### Learning Farming.

It is generally understood that to be a mechanic a man must serve an apprenticeship at the trade. The mechanical principles, as well as the application of them, must be learned.

If mercantile pursuits are to be engaged in, a course of education in a commercial and business college is essential; and then the practical details of the business must be learned under the eye of one experienced in the business. No man expects to enter on a successful career in any of these without years of study and preparation. And no one would think of employing any one professionally who had not qualified himself for his calling by this course of thorough preparation.

This being the case in regard to the other callings in life, it would seem but reasonable that the farmer, who for the highest success in his vocation requires a more general and varied knowledge than is necessary for any other business, should seek for that previous training which alone can qualify him for such success.

But such is not usually the case. It seems to be the prevailing opinion among men—and especially among farmers—that anybody can farm, whether he has had any previous knowledge of the business or preparation for it, or not.

There is, happily, a change in the public mind on this subject; and the time is doubtless near when a man will no more think of engaging in agricultural pursuits without an agricultural education than he would now engage in professional life without a suitable education. The young man who intends to engage in farming should serve a thorough apprenticeship under the eye of a first-class practical farmer.

### Why They Drink.

Mr. A. drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little. Mr. B. because his doctor has ordered him not, and he hates quackery. Mr. C. takes a drop because he is wet, Mr. D. because he is dry. Mr. E. because he feels something rising. Mr. F. because he feels a kind of sinking. Mr. G. because he's going to see a friend off to America. Mr. H. because he's got a friend home from Australia. Mr. I. because he's so hot in the evening. Mr. K. because he's so cold in the morning. Mr. L. because he's got a pain in his head. Mr. M. because he's got a pain in his side. Mr. N. because he's got a pain in his back. Mr. O. because he's got a pain in his chest. Mr. P. because he's got a pain all over him. Mr. Q. because he feels light and happy. Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miserable. Mr. S. because he's married. Mr. T. because he isn't. Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around him. Mr. W. because he's got no friends and enjoys a glass by himself. Mr. X. because his uncle left him a legacy. Mr. Y. because his aunt cut him off with a shilling. Mr. Z.—We should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z.'s reasons are for drinking, but putting the question to him, he was found to be unable to answer.

### A Vegetable Curiosity.

A remarkable freak of vegetation has appeared in the grounds of R. B. Tatman at Worcester, in the shape of a potato vine which bears tomatoes. It appears to be a mixture of the two vegetables, and is accounted for by the fact that a strong tomato-vine from chance-sown seed grew in the same hill with the potatoes, and the pollen of the two plants became mixed. Unfortunately the vines were pulled up before the peculiarity of the growth was noticed. Some of our agriculturists may derive a valuable suggestion from this. As both the potato and the tomato are of the solanaceæ family, it is not impossible that one should be fertilized by the other, and a remarkable economy of labor might be effected if careful and scientific cultivation should produce a plant which should bear good potatoes on the top.

Can the boss of a swimming school be said to be a doctor of dive-in-ity?

Don't attempt to read any volumes of smoke. They are sure to blind you.

Why does a dentist pull a troublesome tooth? Because the victim can't act it out himself.

Puck says the difference between a silk dress and a calico gown is material. But that's all stuff.

What's the difference between the weather and a baby? One never rains but it pours, and the other never pains but it rores.

A fashion journal says that "shirred ruffles are worn." We might add that ruffled shir—but no; this is not a fashion journal.

"I had no time to stuff the chicken," apologized a landlady to her boarders. "Never mind, madam, it's tough enough as it is," replied one of them.

An old gentleman up town says his boy is the champion light wait of the country, for the gas is kept burning for him in the hall every night until after one o'clock.

A clergyman asked a tipsy fellow who was leaning against a fence, where he expected to go when he died. "If I can't get along any better than now, I shan't go nowhere," said he.

Speak of a man's marble brow, and he will glow with conscious pride; but just allude to his marble head, and he's mad in a minute. Language is a slippery thing to fool with.

An old bachelor who particularly hated literary women asked an authoress if she could throw any light on kissing. "I could," she said, looking up archly at him, "but I think it's better in the dark."

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, for his conduct. "Love," said he, "I am like the prodigal son; I shall reform by and by." "I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father."

An agent who had sold a Dutchman some goods was to deliver them at his residence. The German gave him the the following directions: "You shoost goes behint de church; den you turns up de right for a vile till you come to von house mit a big hog in de yard. Dot's me. You forstein?"

A young man who is a great talker, was struggling terribly trying to raise a mustache. His girl said to him one evening: "J——, do you know why you cannot raise a mustache?" "No," he said. "Because you don't give your mouth enough rest." And now they don't speak to each other.

Mrs. Partington says she can never understand these 'ere market reports. She can see how cheese may be lively, and pork active—that is, before it is dead—and feathers can be drooping—that is, if it's raining; but how whiskey can be steady, or hops quiet, or spirits dull, she can't see; neither how lard can be firm in warm weather, or iron unsettled, or potatoes depressed, or flour rising, unless yeast has been put in it.

### Penalties.

The penalty of popularity is envy.
The penalty of thin shoes is a cold.
The penalty of a tight boot is corns.
The penalty of a baby is sleepless nights.
The penalty of a public dinner is bad wine.
The penalty of marrying is a mother-in-law.
The penalty of a pretty cook is an empty larder.
The penalty of a god-father is a silver knife, fork and spoon.
The penalty of kissing the baby is half a dollar (one dollar if you are liberal) the nurse.
The penalty of interfering between man and wife is abuse, frequently accompanied with blows from both.
The penalty of buying cheap clothes is like going to law—the certainty of losing your suit, and having to pay for it.
The penalty of remaining single is having no one who cares a button for you, as abundantly proved by the state of your shirts.
The penalty of a legacy, or a fortune, is the sudden discovery of a host of poor relations you never dreamt of, and a number of debts you had quite forgotten.
The penalty of lending is, with a book or an umbrella, the certain loss of it; with your name to a bill the certain payment of it; and with a horse, the fairest chance of ever seeing it back again sound.

# The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

AGENTS.

Gen'l Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... ..... } G. B, Anderson.
..... ..... } G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.

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## LOCAL.

—There was a boom in marriages Wednesday night.

—$478 was the amount realized at the Grand Rally at 19th St. Baptist Church last Sunday $58 of this come from the Sunday School.

—Solomon Morrison won the prize of a handsome gold watch for selling the greatest number of tickets to the Rose Cross chapter entertainment. The place at Van Ness Park Wednesday night.

—Bethel Sunday School had their Quarterly Review last Sunday night. Miss Annie Geary revived the Infant classes and Robt. J. Smith the adults. The singing was conducted by Mr. Joseph Amos. ex-supt Shorter made a stirring address. The school is making steady impovement under its new superintendent, Mr. Jos. E. Becket.

The Emancipation Celebration committee gave theis picnic on Monday last at Ricks park, and met with fine success.

On Monday night Union Light Lodge, G. U. O. of Odd Fellows, elected the following officers for the next ensuing quarter:

James Cornell, N. F., Chas. Brown, P. N. F., James L Turner. N. G., Wm, Cornell, V. S.

On Wednesday evening October 3d, St. Luke's P. E. Church was the scene of a beautiful marriage, the contracting parties were Mr. Thos. Anderson and Miss Mary E. Jones of the Altar Society of St Suke. The impressive Episcopal service was grandly conducted by the rector, Rev. Alex. Crummell. The blessing being particularly beautiful. The bride was elegantly attired in wink colored silk and velvet with hat to match. The presents were numerous and costly, among them a tea set from the Altar Society. After partakin of a handsome collation et the residence of Mrs. J. W. Sears the happy couple left for their future home in Philadelphia. We wish them *bon voyage*.

The following progrom was carried out at the quarterly review at the 19th St., Baptist Sunday School last Sunday morning: Questioning the school, singing a tabo "Hear Our Prayer" Mrs. Violet Tibbs, Randolph and Mr. Harris. Recitation, "The Burial of Moses" by Miss Janie Grant. Linging "There are the plains of Zion." A duett by by Misses Jennie Tibbs and Randolph; Essay, Joshua F. D. Lee; Singing, solo "I love to hear my Saviors voice" Miss Millie Fibbs; Essay, "Gideen" Mr. G. E. Cooke; Singing by the school; Essay, "Sampson" Miss L. Burke; Singing, "Abide with me" Miss Violet Tibbs; Essay, "Ruth" Miss Julia C. Grant. Singing, Mr. David Clark is proving quite a successful superintendent.

FOR RENT. Two desiable communicating rooms 2d floor. Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board Use of bath. New brick-house, also one back parlor. Reference required. For terms, please apply to M. C. Hall, S. E. Corner 8th and I Sts., N. E., on premises, 1630 11 h St. N. E.

Oct. 5 3t·

Next Thursday Mr. Horace E. Barnett formely of this city, who has for three years been teaching at Warrenton, Va., will be married to Miss Alice Harris of that place. The ceremony will be at 5 o'clock P. M., at St. James P. E. Church.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell has received an invitation from the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Virginia, to deliver a few speeches the present month in behalf of the Coalition nominee.

Mrs. Harriet A. Johnson of Portsmouth, Va., after remaining here a few days the guest of Mrs. Homstead, returned home last Wednesday.

Mrs. Alice Hoper Moore, of New York city, has paid our city another visit. While here she was the guest of Mrs Lepree

Mrs. Danl Keyes after an absence of several weeks, has returned once more to the bosom of her family and friends.

Mr. Nelson Parker. who has returned from a trip to the Yellow Stone Park, will soon go with the Senate Committe, on an inspection of the Mississippi. While in the Yellow Stone he secured many curiosities, among them pipes from Sitting Bull and Red Cloud, arrows pipe cleaners, etc. He also brought with him assortment of knives.

A very interesting Sunday School meeting took place at Galbraith Chapel, A. M. E. Sion Church, last Sunday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Mr Chestnut, Superintendent of Asbury. James Dean of Florida, Prof. W. S. Montgomery, J. w, Cromwell of the ADVOCATE, and Prof. R. T. Greener. Delegates from Pierce Street Mission was present and helped to furnish the music of the occasion.

—The regular session of the Howard University Evening School, will be resumed Oct., 1st, '83. An excellent opportunity to enjoy the advantages of the University is thus offered to those who may be engaged during the day. For particulars, Apply to C. C. Johnson at the University. 3t.

### GEORGETOWN NEWS,

Rev. Clc. Cargill the beloved superintendent of Ebenezer A. M. E. S. S. has returned to the city from Georgia, where he has been spending his vacation. We all wish him success in his last year of Theological study at Howard University.

Miss Sarah Bryant returns home this week from Loudoun county, Va.

The friends of Mrs. Betty Kenney will be sorry to learn that she has been very sick in Staunton, Va. where she went to spend the summer.

Mr. Wm. Furguson left Wednesday for Maryland to take charge of a school, He leaves many friends behind him.

Rev. Wm. Gibbons preached at the First Baptist Church on Sunday last, to the Union Moonlight Club, and was instrumental in raising about $50 for the church.

The quarterly conference of the Potomac District, of which Rev. D. P. Seaton is elder, met at Ebenezer A. M. E. Church on Tesusday, in their quarterly session at 11 o'clock A. M., with all their churches represented. Dr Seaton in the chair. Rev. Mr. Arnold, Secretary. The finance committee made a favorable report, also the committee on Sunday Schools, as did all other committees. When they adjourned the sisters served the pastors and delegates with the finest delicacies of the season.

Prof. J. D. Baltimore delivered an able lecture on practical chemistry, to a large audience in the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, for the benefit of the Zion Mission A. M. E. Church of which Rev. Jno. L. Davis is pastor. The lecturer was master of his subject, so much so that he made every idea so plain that every person enjoyed it, and left the church much benefited and wishing an early opyyortunity to listen to another of the same nature by the same man.

### Hillsdale.

The third quarterly review of the Bethlehem Baptist Sunday School of Hillsdale, D. C.

Took place at their church on last Sunday at 3 P. M. The exercises were opened by singing "Nearer My God to Thee."

A selection from Proverbs was then read by Miss C. Lewis. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. R. Arnold, pastor St. Paul's Chapel. Mr. Davis superintendent, reviewed the school on the titles of thirty-seven lessons of the past quarters of this year, which were answered very promptly. Next was a select reading by Miss E. Diggs. Review questions were then asked by Miss Anna Philips, and were well responded to by the school. An interesting paper (Encouragement to Young Christians) was read by Miss Josephine Gordon. Verses from memory from the lessons of the quarter by sixteen scholars.

Select reading by Miss Mary Cox.

The quarterly report was read by Miss G. R. Simpson, which was very satisfactory.

The Pioneer and Macedonia Baptist schools with their superintendents were present and participated in singing. A delegation was also present from the Zion Baptist with their superintendent.

An instructive and interesting address was made by Mr. H. P Montgomery, in which he complimented the exercises very highly.

Mr. I. A Norman and Rev. T. Li Green also made encouraging remarks.

Many friends from the city were present and the house was well filled, Miss Annie E. Davis presided over the organ. Mr. C. F. Hackett, musical instructor.

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. H. Welch.


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Expenses from $4 to $10 per month.

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oct 6-2m


A heartless scamp in Nevada has been making two fond lovers ridiculous. The pair were on a railway car; the lady was young and modest. The swain wore large cuffs, and one arm was thrown carelessly along the back of the seat. The scamp sat behind them, and surreptitiously snd with malice aforethought rubbed some phosphorus matches upon the cuff. There were tunnels on the road at short intervals, and the movements of that cuff, illuminated in the darkness, were witnessed by all the occupants of the car. Yet in every instance when the train emerged from darkness into light the bride looked demure and unconscious, and the bridegroom seemed indifferent and somnolent.

Carrots seem to have some peculiar effect on the health of horses, rendering the skin especially glossy and healthy looking. For milch cows carrots are valuable for the golden butter. They are also more nourishing for cows than turnips are. In feeding animals care should be taken that the pieces are not cut in such a shape as to choke them Cut large carrots lengthwise, not across.

WANTED.—INFORMATION concerning George Washington Allen, a colored gentleman, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., or Washington, D. C., above five weeks ago.

Any person furnishing necessary information will be amply rewarded.

Address all communications to

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*MONDAY OCT.* 15, 1883.

The Judges of the Drill will be Officers of the United States Army!

—The Companies competing will be—
The Butler Zouaves,
Capt. C. B. Fisher.
The Washington Cadets,
Capt. C. A. Fleetwood.
The Capitol City Guard, Co. "A"
Capt. Thos. S. Kelly.
The Capitol City Guard, Co. "B"
Capt. W. P. Gray.
The Lincoln Light Infantry,
Capt. Wm. Cornell.

The drill will be preceded by

A GRAND STREET PARADE

Of all the participating Companies.

The Parade to start at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

And march by way of the principal streets and avenues to the Drill Ground.

Owing to the number of Companes to take part in the drill, and the short daylight at this late season of the year, the company drawing First Place will commence to drill at

*THREE O' CLOCK SHARP*

The drill will close at Six o'clock.

A FINE BRASS BAND

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Chairs on the Grand Stand 10 and 25 cents additional.

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Capt. C. A. Fleetwood, Treasurer.
Capt. Thos. S. Kelly,
Capt. W. P. Gray.

Sept. 15–5t

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

Wanted to Complete Our Files, Copies of the ADVOCATE of the following dates:

1877.

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It is a work that has long been needed, as it contains much valuable information and data that can only be obtained by long and laborious research through voluminous histories and cyclopedias. The arrangement is such that reference can be made in a moment's time to the date of emancipation in any country on the globe.

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## IF.

If skies were bluer,
And fogs were fewer,
And fewer the storms on land and sea:
Were shiny summers
Perpetual comers—
What a Utopia this would be!

If Life were longer,
And Faith were stronger,
If Pleasure would bide—if Care would flee—
If each were brother
To all the other—
What an Arcadia this would be!

Were Greed abolished,
And Gain demolished,
Were Slavery chained, and Freedom free;
If all earth's troubles
Collapsed like bubbles—
What an Elysium this would be!

## Advice on the Subject of Health.

The first great secret of good health is good habits, and the next is *regularity* of habits. They are briefly summed up in the following rules:

SLEEP.

Give yourself the necessary amount of sleep. Some men require five hours of the twenty-four; others need eight. Avoid feather beds. Sleep in a garment not worn during the day. To maintain robust health, sleep with a person as healthy as yourself, or no one.

DRESS.

In cold weather, dress warmly with underclothing. Remove muffler, overcoat, over shoes, etc., when remaining any considerable length of time in a warm room. Keep your feet warm and dry. Wash them in warm water two or three times a week. Wear warm stockings, large boots and over shoes when in the snow or wet. Wear a light covering on the head; always keep it cool.

CLEANLINESS.

Have always a pint or a quart of water in your sleeping-room. In the morning after washing hands and face, then wet with the hands every part of the body. Cold water will not be disagreeable when applying it with the bare hands. Wipe immediately, follow by brisk rubbing over the body. The whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is the blood is brought to the surface of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin, allowing impurities in the body to pass off, and have given yourself in the operation a good, vigorous morning exercise. Pursue this habit regularly and you will seldom take cold.

INFLATION OF THE LUNGS.

Five minutes spent in the open air after dressing, inflating the lungs by inhaling as full a breath as possible, and pounding the breast during inflation, will greatly enlarge the chest, strengthen the lung power, and effectuallly ward off consumption.

DIET.

If inclined to be dyspeptic, avoid mince pie, sausage and other highly seasoned food. Beware of eating too freely of soups; better to eat food dry enough to employ the natural saliva of the mouth in moistening it.

If inclined to over-eat, partake freely of rice, cracked wheat and other article that are easily digested. Eat freely of ripe fruit, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular hours, and lightly near the hour of going to bed. Eat slowly; thoroughly masticate the food. Do not wash it down with continual drink while eating. Tell your funniest stories while at the table and for an hour afterward. Do not engage in sedate talk.

EXERCISE.

Exercise, not too violent, but sufficient to produce a gentle perspiration, should be had each day in the open air.

CONDITION OF MIND.

The condition of mind has much to do with health. Be hopeful and joyous. To be so, avoid business entanglements that may cause perplexity and anxiety. Keep out of debt. Live within your income. Walk, ride, mix in jovial company. Do as nearly right as you know how. Thus conscience will always be at ease. If occasionally disappointed, remember that there is no rose without a thorn, and that the darkest clouds have a silver lining; that sunshine follows storm, and beautiful spring succeeds the dreary winter. Do your duty, and leave the rest to God, who doeth all things well.

## How to Prevent Sea-Sickness.

A French treatment: The *Union Medicale* says that a successful preventive of sea-sickness will be found to be a few drops—say from three to eight—of the nitrate of amyle applied closely to the nose by means of a handkerchief, the inhalation to be rapid, and care being taken to prevent the mixture of air in any great quantity.

The patient soon feels a sense of pulsation in the temples, and the face, losing its deadly hue, presents a light rose color, these signs of salutary reaction continuing for half an hour, after which the individual falls asleep. The sickness may re-commence in twenty-four hours or so, the inhalation in such case to be repeated as before. This remedy seems to be most efficacious when employed immediately after the first act of vomiting.

A seaman's remedy: Professor Xavier Landerer, of Athens, says that a very popular remedy in use among sailors in the Levant is the daily internal employment of iron, according to a method peculiar to themselves.

The substance is obtained in a very primitive way—a portion of the iron-rust adhering to the anchor and anchor-chain being scraped off and administered. At the same time a small pouch, containing roasted salt and flowers of thyme, is tied upon the region of the navel as firmly as possible, without distress or inconvenience.

The practice is said to lessen and gradually subdue the anti-peristatic motions of the stomach caused by the rolling of the vessel.

This prescription was known to the ancient Greeks as "thymian salt." M. Landerer says that he knows of several seamen who were cured by this treatment.

THE SEA MOUSE.—The sea mouse is one of the prettiest creatures that live under the waters. It sparkles like a diamond, and is radiant with all the colors of the rainbow, although it lives in the mud at the bottom of the ocean. It should not have been called a mouse, for it is larger than a rat. It is covered with scales that move up and down as it breathes, and glitters like gold shining through a flocky down, from which fine silky bristles wave, that constantly change from one brilliant tint into another, so that, as Cuvier, the great naturalist, says, the plumage of the humming bird is not more beautiful. Sea mice are sometimes thrown up on the beach by storms.

## Lincoln's Homely Phrases.

In his letter declining an invitation to attend the Illinois Republican Convention in 1863, Lincoln made use of two or three striking figures. Reviewing the military events of the past year, which had been favorable to the cause of the Union, he said: "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea." And, referring to the fact that Southern Unionists and ex-slaves had done something to help on the good work, he said: "On the spot, their part of the history is dotted down in black and white." There was something in the phrase "dotted down in black and white," which mightily tickled the popular fancy. At the time, however, criticism was provoked by this odd figure employed by the President: "Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayous, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have made their tracks." Lincoln was amused by the discussion in the newspapers to which the use of the phrase "Uncle Sam's web-foot" gave rise. He explained that the remarkable feats performed by the gunboats in making their way through sloughs and bayous, heretofore considered unnavigable, reminded him of the stealthy passage of water fowl. The pleasantry concerning light-draught steamers going "where the ground is a little damp" is familiar to everybody.

It will be a long time before our people will forget Lincoln's homely simile of "elder-squirts charged with rose-water," as applied to the conservative programme for prosecuting the war. This was used in a letter addressed to Cuthbert Bullit, of New Orleans, in which letter he also said that the Conservatives were like complaining passengers on a ship—"The mutineers must go untouched, lest one of these sacred passengers should receive an accidental wound." His imagination was powerfully stimulated by any reference to the history of the republic. His address at Gettysburg, now one of the great historical speeches of the world, suggests, rather than expresses, a crowd of images. To Lincoln's mind, apparently, American history was filled with noble and pathetic figures.

In some of the loftier flights of his eloquence may be found traces of a strong poetic fancy—an imagination fired by love of country, and inspired by the contemplation of the stirring events that have marked its history. No more striking example of this can be found anywhere than in the memorable words which closed his first inaugural address:

"The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

## Thoughtful Thoughts.

There is something higher than looking on all sides of a question. It is to have the charity to believe there is an other side.

The chief difference between earth and heaven is that the sunshine of this world always gets beclouded; but heaven is everlasting sunshine.

Heart-work must be God's work. Only the great Heart-maker can be the great Heart-breaker. If I love Him, my heart will be filled with His Spirit and

Tenderness is the *grandeur* of simple minds. If passion knows no obstacles, tenderness knows no bounds. Passion is the attribute of a soul which no longer controls itself; tenderness, that of a heart which no longer belongs to itself.

We should carry up our affections to the mansions prepared for us above, where eternity is the measure, felicity the state, angels the company, the Lamb the light, and God the inheritance and portion of his people forever.

It is easy enough to destroy; and there are always destroyers enough. It requires skill and labor to erect a building; an idle tramp can burn it down. God alone can form and paint a flower; any foolish child can pull it all to pieces.

## The Abused Watermelon.

The paragraphers have, during the past year or so, made the watermelon the subject of innumerable jokes and jibes, and the consequence is that this rosy and succulent fruit seems to be losing some of its old-time popularity. The indignant boarding house boss who declared "the man who don't eat hash is a liar," was right. The average man does like hash, but he pretends he don't because hash has been ridiculed so persistantly that whenever it is mentioned there is an irresistible inclination to think that a joke is intended. The watermelon is threatened with a like unpopularity, growing out of the same mad wit. We are glad to know, therefore, that it has a defender. It is really one of the cheapest and most wholesome of summer fruits, and is not responsible for a tithe of the cramps and colics attributed to it. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* has taken up the lance in its defence, and asserts that one of the worst cases of yellow fever in Memphis was relieved by a drink of the juice of a watermelon. The same paper asserts that a liberal diet of watermelon will keep the system, during the late summer and early fall months, in a healthy condition, and that "the time will come when the watermelon cure will be as popular in this country as the grape cure is in Europe."

Some people, ignorant of what good editing is, imagine that the getting up of selected matter is the easiest work in the world, whereas it is the nicest work done on a paper. If they see an editor, with scissors in hand, they are sure to say: "Eh, that's the way you get up original matter, eh?" accompaning their new and witty question with an idiotic wink or smile. The facts are, that the interest, the variety and usefulness of a paper depend in no small degree upon its selected matter, and few men are capable of the position who would not themselves be able to write many of the articles they select. A sensible editor desires considerable selected matter, because he knows one mind cannot make so good a paper as five or six.

The farm fences of the United States are estimated to cost $1,350,000,000, and require $250,000,000 annually to keep them in order. Besides the direct cost of fences, the land which they occupy and render valueless is an important consideration. The zig-zag rail fences, with stakes and riders, on an ordinary farm, occupy five per cent. of the land, or five acres in every hundred. In view of this, a straight fence, other things being equal, is the cheapest, and most assuredly the neatest.


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**An Appeal.** We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we can not reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes time.

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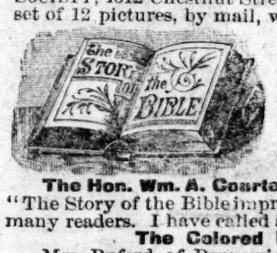


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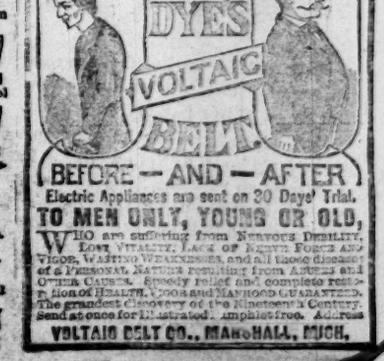


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